

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

The highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1869.

Charles Humphreys WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL is removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

COW POCK INNOCULATION. DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him.

COW POX.

Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in their possession, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fibre & Sutton. Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

To be Sold or Rented. A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to Cutbert Banks.

Hart, Barton & Hart. WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

G. R. and Mills. HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

Merchandise, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

I WANT to employ a man who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employment, at my mills on Boone's Creek, Fayette county.

Postlethwait's Tavern. Lexington, Ky., on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

Generous Wages. WILL be given, and every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. No need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones. Water-street, Lexington.

For Sale. THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's Fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

THE assignees of John Jones, hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

A Mule Strayed. FROM my farm in the month of October last, one of two joints have been taken off the tail, and is strayed on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, mottled and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him in.

Charles Biddle, jun. No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia, HAS FOR SALE SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

CALICOES & CHINTZES, besides a very large and handsome assortment of

British and India GOODS, which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Pasture for Cattle. ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co. HAVE received an assortment of KITTEN HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1869.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & CO. HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson; late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's Thomas, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; L'Esquimaux; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoffer's Sermons; Cooper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Principles of Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensary; St. Peter's Studies of Nature, a new edition, with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton; D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Baggis's Cookery; Mysteries of Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomeroy's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's conchology; Corina, by Madam de Staël Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Rime; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments; by Miss Owsen; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Founding of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel in our Own Words; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; P. Keble's Psalms with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cooper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Claims of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gil. Le's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceeding in the case Omstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World's new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melodrama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postree; the Man of the World; Adalgitha, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New-York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guttridge's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

Lexington, June 9th, 1869.

J. & D. Maccoun HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of

Merchandise, which they are now opening suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, and fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their mill manufacturers with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1869.

A REQUEST. HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

William T. Barry. December 17th, 1867.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Nathan P. Bell, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY horse, five years old, light spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, the fore arm crooked in her back joints, remarkable for delicate legs, not branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Harris, of J. H. H. or H. Breckridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1868.

Boats for Sale. THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description.

The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Harris. Nov. 25, 1868.

Strayed from the farm of William H. Mayday, living on the question road, at Ready M. New Jack's old place, a yellow Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, last spring, no brands perceptible, appraised at \$40 before me this 16th day of January 1869.

Jesse Basket, J. p. N. c. June 13th, 1869.

The Kentucky Hotel. THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none.

A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state which will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. William T. Barton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1869.

Great Bargains. PUBLIC SALE.—Will positively be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the seventh day of July next, at the farm of the subscriber, on Stride's road, four miles east of Lexington, on a credit of twelve months—bond, bearing interest from the day with good security, will be required.

A large valuable stock of HORSES, consisting of mares and saddle horses, brood mares with foals, and young geldings and fillies, from three to three years old. The mares from which the stock has been raised, were formerly selected and owned by Thomas D. Owings, esq., and captain. Prior to, and unquestionably the best in the state—Great pains have been taken to improve it, by breeding from the best horses, such as the imported horses Spread Eagle, Speculator, Royalist, and others of high blood. Should the Farm here advertised, be sold previous to the above sale, in that case, will be sold on the following day, all the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Waggon and Ox Cart, Farming Utensils, and almost every kind of article used in husbandry. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

I wish to sell (by private sale) my stud horse TRAFALGAR, he is famous as a stallion, and of peerless excellence. Also my first horse WASHINGTON, five years old, in high health &c. his sire Spread Eagle; his dam Kitty Fisher, Prior's running mare, never beaten, and won more races than any nag of her time—her son is supposed to be superior to her in her best days, both as to speed and bottom.

I wish to sell (by private sale) that beautiful and highly improved F.A.M., situated between three and four miles from Lexington, in Fayette county, state of Kentucky, known by the name of the Buck Eye plantation; containing 300 acres—For situation and fertility of soil, it is not surpassed by any farm in the state. The cleared land is laid off in a handsome style, the pasture lands well set with blue grass, and clover—the water is plenty and good. There is on it a handsome young Orchard of apple and peach, of choice selection. The buildings consist of a two story frame house, with 3 rooms & a passage on each finished in a plan made by plastering and painting all through—adjoining the house, is a convenient room, that separates the house from the kitchen, and has a communication with both—an excellent barn, stables, negro houses, meat house, milk house, &c. &c.

A small tract, containing twenty-one and a quarter acres, lying between the above and Lexington, about two thirds cleared and in grass, a small house and good spring. This will be sold separate from, or with the other.

The terms of payment is one third part in hand, one third part in one year, and the other third part in two years from the day of sale, to be secured as may be agreed on.

William West. May 18th, 1869.

N. B. The land is clear of all encumbrances—title good—a general warranty deed will be made. The purchaser, at his option, can be accommodated with the CROP in the ground, of wheat, oats, corn, hay, flax, and a considerable quantity of hemp seed, now in cultivation.

Patent Hemp & Flax spinning machine. THE subscribers have purchased the right of the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of these machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirable to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse, and requires six hands to attend to it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most ably bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher, Joseph Boswell, David Sutton, John Sison, Geo. Lawes.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr, Wm. W. Worley, C. Cole, Bushrod Boswell, Robert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1869.

Strayed from a Boy, ABOUT two miles from the mouth of Hickman's Run, in Jessamine county, on the 3rd of July last, a BAY MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br. on her near shoulder. Whoever will deliver the above mare to me in Bardston, Dennis Brashear, in Danville, T. & R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where she is to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from

Walter Brashear. Bairdston, August, 1868.

New Store. THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do. Cassimers, casimires and swansdowns. Marseilles waistcoating. Rose and point blankets. White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels. Coating, Bocking baze and kerseys. Corduroys, velvets and Benett's cord. Superb prims and chinzies. Fine printed fancy cambricks. Fine gonglams and dimities. Calmancoes and bombazines. Currah, emert ex, tafias and mamoodies. Fine shirting cotton and shirting batia. Irish linen and lawns. Indi checks and calicoes. 4-4 and 6-4 fine cambric muslin. Cravat do. do. Plain and will'd coloured cambric muslin. 4-4 and 6-4 book and leno muslin. Fine jacquet and mud mill do. Fine crossbarred veind do. Plain and tam'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs. 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 rich damask shawls. Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair. India twill and pink silk handkerchiefs. British do. do. Real and mock M. dress handkerchiefs. Roman and pick do. do. White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs. Ladies' plain, dyed cotton hose. Men's plain, dyed do. Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets. A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New York.

Women and children's leno caps. Children's leather hats and bonnets. Men's superfine London hats. L. dies plain and faced English silk hose. Rich sandal fairs do. Men's plain and faced English silk hose. Assorted extra long and habit do. Best English extra long and habit do. Black and white veils. Plaid and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns. Cotton do. do. Ladies' elegant tambo'd cambric muslin and jacket muslin dresses. Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. do. China, silk, figured, plain and plaid lutestring and tambo'd ribbons. Silk and cotton cords and buttons. Tapes, bobbins and taste. Ind. a, Italian, French and English sewing silks. Sewing cotton, thread and twist. Table knives and forks. Desert do. Pen, knives and prising knives. Kitchen and cooks' knives. Gentlemen's portable razor cases. Razors and scissors. An assortment of fashionable buttons. Gold breast pins and broaches. An assortment of pins and needles. Ivory and quill back combs. Gilt and mahogany looking glasses. Violins and violin strings and bases. Painted and common snuff boxes. Coffee mills, marbles, &c. Ladies' spangled kid shoes. Plain kid and Morocco do. Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps. Gentlemen's boots.

GROCERIES. Old wines and 4th proof French brandy. J. mackrum and cherry bounce. Loaf sugar and coffee. Imperial hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS. Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate. Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves. Mustard, allum, copperas and brimstone. Prime Connecticut cheese. Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use. Real martinique cordials. An assortment of confectionary. A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware. Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount Sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

ON the 11th Sept 1868, James Sale and Jacob Omer delivered to the Jailor of this County, a Negro Man named George, five feet ten inches high, twenty-six or seven years old, straight limb, little inclined to yellow, and excessive deaf, a few rings under an old blanket. By virtue of a certificate from David M'EWING, Justice of the Peace for Williamson county, Tenn. so, purporting the said George to be a runaway from Ro. Peebles of Clarke county, Kentucky, information of the case was directed and forwarded to said Peebles, who disowned the fellow, saying he was sold by his agent below Natchez, from whom it is probable he is now running.

John H. Morton. Sheriff Fayette County, Kentucky. May 15th, 1869.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price, Twelve and a Half Cents, A NEW AND CANDID INVESTIGATION OF THE QUESTION, IS REVOLUTION TRUE? Proving the impossibility of Natural Religion, and the certainty of Revealed.

BY JAMES FISHBACK, OF LEXINGTON.

Lands for Sale. In the States of Ohio and Kentucky. An virtue of the last will and testament of Robert Means deceased, the subscriber offers for sale ALL THE LANDS OF THE TESTATOR, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing lands in these parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchases of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said lands may be obtained from my

WALTER DUN, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio.

Daniel Call, Executor of the Testament of Robert Means deceased. Richmond 3 Mo. 1869.

The highest price of CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by John Lockwood, corner of Upper and High-streets. Lexington, May 20, 1869.

EDUCATION. MRS. LOCKWOOD, at the earnest solicitation of some of her former patrons in Lexington and its vicinity, respectfully informs them and the public, that she intends recommencing her SCHOOL for Young Ladies again in Lexington, on the 24th day of April next, in the house at the corner of High-street, opposite Mr. Thomas B. Leavy's. Her terms of tuition the same as before, but the price of board she has reduced to 80 dollars per annum, and hopes her attention will merit patronage.

N. B. No Young Lady to enter for less than six months.

There will be run over the Richmond turf in October next, a Sweepstake for two years of colts only—Entrance \$110. The subscription paper will be kept open till August, in the hands of Ben. Milner.

Those who wish to become subscribers, will make application as above. 2d May, 1869.

LOTTERY. TWENTY THOUSAND MAY BE GAINED FOR TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS. In the third class of the Lottery authorized by law for removing obstructions in the RIVER L. HIGH, IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Scheme of the Lottery may be seen at the POST OFFICE IN LEXINGTON KY. where TICKETS may also be had. May 10, 1869.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, has received and is now opening at his new store, nearly opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a fresh supply of the most superb Prints, Cambricks, Chintzes, Calicoes, and fine Cambric Muslins, which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

Lexington, 9th June, 1869. The style of the prints exceeds any thing of the kind offered here.

(BY AUTHORITY). ELEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, FIRST SESSION. AN ACT

Making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that for the purpose of completing the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States, and for erecting such fortifications, as may, in the opinion of the President of the United States, be deemed necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers, there be and hereby is appropriated the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. G. O. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

June 14th, 1869. APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Supplementary to an act entitled "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians; and to establish a land office in the Mississippi territory."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that to each of the lands ceded to the United States by the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, as lies within the Mississippi territory, and for which a land office was directed to be established, by the second section of the act to which this act is a supplement, that, with the exception of section number sixteen in each territory, which shall be reserved for the use of schools within the same, and with the exception of the land springs and lands contiguous thereto, which by the direction of the President of the United States, may be reserved for the future disposal of the said United States, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office and of the receiver of public monies at the place where the land office is established; and on the day or days which shall have been designated by proclamation of the President of the United States for that purpose, the sales shall remain open for six weeks and no longer; the land shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall be sold in tracts of the same size, and in all respects on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be by law provided for the sale of the other public lands in the Mississippi territory. All the lands of the United States in the said district, with the exceptions above-mentioned, remaining in fold at the close of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale, by the register of the land office, in the same manner as the land regulations for the same price, and on the same terms & conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Mississippi territory; and patents shall be obtained for lands sold in said district, in the same manner, and on the same terms as are provided by law for other public lands sold in the Mississippi territory.

Sec 2 And be it further enacted, that in the disposal of the public sales, directed by this act, shall each receive six dollars a day for every day's attendance on the said sales.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. G. O. CLINTON, Vice President of the U. S. and President of the Senate.

June 15, 1869. APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

COMMUNICATION.

Scheme of a National Bank.—Let an act of Congress pass, establishing one general and national bank, and assuming the stock of all private banks, with their capital and debts due.

Let the national bank establish as many branches as may be necessary to supply public wants throughout the federal states.

Let the stockholders first draw 6 per cent. and then half the surplus, not exceeding 3 per cent.—the remaining surplus to go to the use of government.

The directors to be appointed, one fourth by the president, and the rest elected by stockholders within the states.

Every deposit of cash to draw 3 per cent. interest, whether it be private or public property, with a privilege to take stock at the end of one year, at a price to be fixed at the preceding annual term by congress, and the profits of the sale of new stock to go to the use of government.

[Minor details omitted.]

The benefits arising out of such an establishment are many and important. In the first place an interest of perhaps 3 per cent. on 100,000,000 of dollars, would go to the national treasury, or 3,000,000 dollars per annum. In the next place, the string of inconveniences arising from having so many different kinds of paper in circulation as there are banks, would be avoided, whilst the alarms of one bank suffering a ruin from others would cease, and all doubts about the safety and security of bank paper would be forgotten, and this paper become the entire medium, giving stability to government finances, and attachment to national interests. Nor is it of small importance to bring this subject within the grasp of the general government, if only to prevent the abuse into which it will surely run from the encroachments of banking institutions, from rival states, towns, and persons carrying the banking business to excess, and from being more difficult to detect counterfeits where the kinds of paper medium are so numerous and various.

Three millions annually to the treasury, with the other public and private advantages being of serious concern to the nation—it remains to enquire what are the objections to it. Will the present stockholders refuse to surrender their charters and blend their interests in hodge-podge?

Without entering into the inducements which stockholders would find in a general amalgamation of bank stock under the following influence of government—I shall consider the power of congress to force them to acquiesce or cease to be stockholders; their choice would therefore be the result of necessity, or a choice of the lesser evil, which, if not the most pleasant, is always the most sure ground to go upon.

It is well known that before and during the revolution, bills of credit were emitted by the states and by congress, solely for public benefit, and no such things as banks suffered. These bills of credit supported the state and general governments, and would have supported the war, but for the excesses of the emissions, which reduced its value, and finally sunk into no value, which, tho' not without its advantages to the public, fell very severe on the monied interest. That, at the formation of the general constitution for the union, it was thought prudent to take from the states the right to issue bills of credit, in order to prevent such another catastrophe, hence, we find it provided in section 10, article 1, "No state shall coin money; emit bills of credit." &c. Here then it is clearly unconstitutional for a state to emit bills of credit—and by inference of sound policy what cannot be done directly, cannot indirectly. It therefore only remains to examine if a bank note be a bill of credit, to determine whether the charters granted to the banking companies by the state are valid. To try this question, suppose the states to issue a paper currency in the words of a bank note, would such paper be constitutional? As this question is answered, it will follow either that the charters are void, or the states have shamefully thrown a very important interest from the people into the hands of a monied few, and which indirectly violates the provisions of the state constitutions, which declares that all laws shall be equal, and yet suffers their chartered stockholders to draw 6, 10 or 12 per cent. while other laws forbid more than 6, under the penalty of forfeiture and fine.

I cannot however think it necessary to consume time in proving what must be too clear to need proof; that a bank note, or any piece of paper purporting, that the bearer shall receive the nominal amount is a bill of credit, no matter what the words are—or that what a state cannot do in its capacity as a state, it cannot do by third persons, and consequently that every charter granted is unconstitutional and void.

It then follows to enquire if such is the case, can congress grant a charter, and ought congress to do so?

The constitution has no where given, in express language, the power to emit bills of credit. But it has given implicitly all the powers which the states are debarred from using, and expressly the power to provide for the general welfare; to borrow money; to coin money; to punish counterfeiting, &c. Although it is clear the right of congress is better than the right of the states, yet if a doubt existed, there is no doubt but an amendment might be had to give the power expressly. Because it is for the general and particular welfare that banking should go on—and it is an insufferable abuse to give corporate associations exclusive privileges at the expense of the people.

The sum which government could raise in this way would be adequate to build a navy; fortify the union; canal and turnpike the union, or give general education to the poor.

Shall then these very important national benefits all be neglected, or be sunk at the foot of a monied aristocracy, already too proud, and who keep their property beyond taxation, and themselves moist out of the way of public service?

In the London Morning Chronicle, of May 23, is published an account of a very large dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern the day preceding, of the friends of Parliamentary Reform. Sir Francis Baring was in the chair. Mr. Wardle, the member of Parliament who conducted the inquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York, was present and treated with the most marked flattering attention. Major Cartwright, one of the most respectable, and energetic, and intelligent of English reformers, after a short speech proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved 1. That it is the grand principle of the constitution; that the people

shall have a share in the government, by a just representation in parliament.

2. That the long duration of parliament greatly facilitates the corruption of the members, and removes that wholesome check or controul on their conduct, a frequent recurrence to the opinion of their constituents.

3. That in a petition presented to the house of commons on the 6th of May 1793, it was offered to be proved at the bar, "that 154 individuals did, by their own authority, appoint or procure the return of 307 members of the house (exclusive of those from Scotland) "who were thus enabled to decide all questions in the name of the whole people of Great Britain."

4. That this meeting believes individual patronage in Boroughs has increased since the year 1793—that the representation of Scotland is extremely influenced and unfree—that there are great defects in that of Ireland—and that in the English Boroughs called open, the returns are for the most part obtained for money; wherefore, upon the whole, it is the opinion of this meeting that a great majority of the members of the commons house, are so returned that the nation is not constitutionally represented; while yet it is taxed to support an expenditure of seventy millions sterling a year.

5. That in the act (commonly called the act of settlement) which placed the house of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, it was asserted and recognised as the constitutional principle, that no person who "has an office or place of profit under the king, or receives a pension from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the house of commons."

6. That it appears by a report laid on the table of the house of commons in June last that 78 members are in the regular receipt under the crown of 178,995*l* a year.

7. That in 1792 it was declared by Mr. Pitt in the house of commons, that "seven or eight members of that house were sent there by the Nabob of Arcot, and that a foreign state in enmity to this country, might procure a party to act for it under the mask and character of members of that house."

8. That such a state of representation is a national grievance.

9. That in every department of the State into which inquiry has been made, scandalous corruptions and abuses have been detected.

10. That the exclusion of the public voice from all influence in, and the consequent corruption of, the governments of the continental states, have been the causes of their subjugation.

11. That so long as the people shall not be fairly represented, corruption will increase; our debts and taxes will accumulate; our resources will be depressed; and the country deprived of its best defence against foreign foes.

12. That to remedy the great and glaring evils of which we complain, it is not necessary to have recourse to theoretical speculations, or dangerous experiments in government, but to the principles handed down to us by the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers.

13. That the remedy is to be found, and to be found only, in a full representation of the people in the commons House of parliament; a remedy equally necessary to the safety of the throne, and the happiness and independence of the country.

14. That we therefore recommend to every town, city, and county to take the state of the representation into consideration, and urgently, but temperately apply to parliament to adopt such measures as shall secure to the nation the reality and uses of representation.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Maddocks the member for Boston, and carried. If these resolutions have met the eye of any man in America, who from any cause whatever has been induced to think favorably of the government of England, we pray him to turn back, to re-read and consider their importance; let him compare that government of debts, taxes, misrepresentation and corruption which they exhibit, with the government under which he lives, and he will find abundant cause for self-congratulation and national pride.

The whole proceedings at the Crown and Anchor, on the first of May, are marked with a more determined character and bespeak a loftier hope of success, than any thing of the kind which has occurred in Great Britain for many years. "The cause for which Hamden bled in the field, and Sidney on the scaffold," was drank with three times three.

Mr Wardle read a letter from Sheffield, stating that 15,000 persons had affixed their signatures to an address in favour of a radical reform; he read another letter stating that a similar address had been passed at Paisley in Scotland, and signed by 4000 persons.—[Press.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

On the cause and probable result of the AUSTRIAN WAR.

It is not as yet precisely ascertained whether hostilities have commenced between France and Austria. This point, however, is comparatively of very little importance. Whether the blow has been already struck, or is in momentary preparation, is of very little consequence. The hostile disposition is every thing. It is stated in a paper considered almost as official, that the French armies have been gradually surrounding the Austrian frontier, and have taken positions which could have no other object than Austria. The author, or at least the reputed author of this important paper, is Mr. Gentz, a name which Europe has learned to revere, and which posterity will place in the first rank of the defenders of Europe. It would be injustice to pass over such a name, with the mere indifference of a cursory mention. If Prussia had timely listened to the warning of Gentz, as the British nation and government did to Burke, Prussia might still have been in the list of nations.

Be the point of fact, therefore as to the actual commencement of hostilities, what it may, so much seems to us beyond any possi-

bility of doubt—that Austria will be called upon either instantly to disarm—infantly to reduce herself to a situation which her weakness will be a security for her submission—or to come to the last appeal of nations.—France is in a condition which renders her the mistress of the Austrian fate. If Austria be allowed to collect, to discipline, to form her military system, and revive her ancient courage, the night in time become a more equal match for the French—She might bring that into hazard, which in her present situation is certain—She might fight with the hopes of victory, and the fair expectation of deliverance; under her present circumstances, her chance is so very unequal as to render it almost folly to reckon upon it. Such is the question of policy as it lies between France and Austria. Austria is rising too rapidly. France must interpose whilst it is yet in her power. She must reduce her or destroy her.

The conquests of nations have seldom been effected at one blow. The conqueror himself is usually too crippled by the necessary effort of his first victories, to follow them up with the complete annihilation of his enemy. In human affairs, moreover, the common feeling and common reason of mankind, require at least the show of moderation. Upon these principles it will be found in history that there are very rare instances of nations having been subdued by one war. The most ambitious conquerors have found it necessary to grant their enemies and themselves an interval of breathing time. Their great victories are so many shocks given to the tree. They then leave it, secure of having done so much of their work as to render what remains of easy accomplishment. Such was the progress of the Roman conquests. The Carthaginians were first humbled, then disarmed, and lastly annihilated. Each gradation had its separate war.

We would apply this example almost literally. France gave her peace in the late war, because, in having so fundamentally shaken her, France for that time had done enough. Her master root was broken, and under at Austerlitz—She was left hanging only by her minor fibres—A good tug was only wanting to bring her Imperial trunk to the ground. France, therefore, having thus secured her was willing enough to pass her by for a short interval—France had other objects, and Austria was suffered to exist. France in this practice, acted in the manner of the South American hunters in their chase of the wild herds. Their efforts are directed only to break the legs of their individual game, after which they leave them, and follow the herd.

Austria, by the dint of an incomparable natural energy, and more particularly by the extraordinary abilities of the archduke Charles, was upon the point of recovery from her fall—Her citizens rallied around a paternal government, her armies were filled and under the impulse of a general patriotism her courage began to be re-animated.—Her failure was in good part imputable to the comparative inferiority of her military system, and to an obstinate perseverance in that system, when circumstances, and a new form of war, called for a fundamental change.—The archduke Charles was the only man in the empire whose popular reputation, and acknowledged ability, were sufficient to produce an instantaneous change, to wean an army of old officers and soldiers from a discipline endeared to them by long habit, and by the memory of former victories. But hitherto the archduke Charles was the object of the narrow jealousies of a German court. The court however, at length became wise by experience, and the archduke Charles recovered his just station. He took the army in hand at the conclusion of the last Austrian war, and since that time has been unwearied in his efforts to give it a system of organization more suited to the modern practice.

The French emperor has seen these efforts with a very natural jealousy, but circumstances have hitherto occurred which have controlled even the French chief. The Austrian people and government have very naturally conceived new confidence from seeing the progressive state of their military amelioration, and the same circumstances which have controlled the French emperor, have confirmed and animated the Austrians.

The events to which we allude are the war in Spain, and the known unstable disposition of the emperor Alexander. The insurrection in Spain (we so call it not from any disrespect to the cause, but because it is now generally so termed) has been most fatally overrated all over Europe, and more particularly by the English ministry, who seem to have infused their infatuation into Austria. The English ministry, with a most perfect ignorance of the Spanish character, with a most thorough oblivion of the immeasurable disproportion of force between the French and Spaniards, hailed the Spanish insurrection as an event, which promised not the mere deliverance of Spain, but the confusion and subjugation of France. The French emperor was not only to be hunted across the Pyrenees, but across the Alps, and thence from Naples into the sea. The madness of lord Castlereagh, for such it was, and is, was caught by the Austrian ministry, and the thing will not admit a doubt, but that under these unhappy expectations Austria exhibited something of a disposition which is about to lead to an attack from France. The delusion perhaps happily, vanished before her conduct could become less equivocal. It was enough however, for France and the jealous and ambitious chief, that her conduct was equivocal—his jealousy has now an actual object, and Austria is at least rated amongst those powers who are hostilely inclined, and only wait an opportunity of action.

The Spanish insurrection was unfortunately never sufficiently strong to draw off any considerable portion of the French army. When the French emperor, therefore, marched into Spain, he acted with that prudence which fatally for Europe has always characterized him. He marched an army to Germany as well as into Spain. With a total disregard of all manifestoes, and diplomatic assurances, he instantly as it were surrounded Austria, and took positions, by which he

necessarily hung upon her operations. From that moment, Austria considered herself, and very wisely, as actually on the verge of a war, and from that moment till the present each has anxiously watched the other. The hostile mind, if only broken from its vent, will scarcely be repressed.

It now remains to say a few words as to the probable result.

Upon this subject, there are two important paragraphs in the paper to which we have alluded, as written by Mr. Gentz. The first respects the weakness of Austria; the latter the strength of France. It must be taken into consideration however, that this representation of the Austrian weakness is made by a French journalist. It is certainly therefore, much exaggerated, but without allowances may lead to some facts.

The peace of Presburg says the writer, has left Austria without a cannon, without muskets and ammunition, and it is not without money that she has been able to replace her arsenals. Her veteran soldiers no longer exist, new soldiers must be formed, and the Austrian peasants have so little flexibility and aptitude, that they must be two years before they can load a gun, or turn to the right and left. For want of horses, men are obliged already to work in the fields. A cavalry cannot be formed in less than fifteen years. And as to the insurrections and levies en masse, what a wretched instrument are they of national defence.

Upon the subject of the French strength the passage runs thus:—

"Independently of the great army, there are 150,000 French troops in Germany, 130,000 in Italy, and 100,000 men of the confederation of the Rhine."

There is certainly too much truth in this comparative statement. There cannot be a doubt that France can bring nearly three hundred thousand men into the field, and that Austria under her former losses of territory and population cannot bring to half that number. To say all in a word, we are only to request our readers to give a serious attention to the following brief circumstances.

In former wars, Austria had a line of fortified cities on the Rhine and the Danube, and one or two campaigns were necessarily exhausted in their siege or blockade.

In the impending war, Austria has not one fortified city, nor one line or frontier of defence. She must fight, like the troops of Darius, on a plain, and if defeated, is destroyed. There is nothing between the Rhine and Vienna. France in the event of defeat is safe in her fortified cities.

Austria in the event of defeat is totally without place of refuge or muster. She is in the situation of Prussia. One battle must decide every thing.

We do not feel inclined to continue this subject. Every human chance is against Austria.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

A letter from an American gentleman in Amsterdam, dated April 30th, says, "We have a report which is generally believed, of a great battle fought on the 19th and 20th, between Bonaparte and the Archduke Charles, in which the latter was totally defeated, with the loss of 25,000 prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon, &c. The particulars are impatiently expected. Austria is completely destroyed."

From the New-York Gazette, June 22.

Yesterday the ship Virginia, capt. Crockett, arrived here in ballast, from Amsterdam. It will be seen by our translations from an Amsterdam paper of the 1st of May, that there has been a severe battle between the Archduke Charles and the French Emperor. The various accounts of this battle disagree in particulars. One account states, that Bonaparte took 30,000 prisoners, 20 generals, &c. another that he took 30,000 prisoners. But the most improbable story is, (and to us they all carry improbability with them) that which we have from captain Crockett, who, no doubt, heard such a report on the eve of his sailing. It was, that on the 11th day of the battle, Bonaparte intended to be defeated, and retreated merely to gain a more advantageous position—having obtained this position, he turned upon the Archduke Charles, and after a bloody battle, literally took and destroyed the whole of the Austrian army—60,000 prisoners, 26 generals, all their cannon, colors, ammunition, &c. fell into his hands. The number of Austrians left dead on the field, was not exactly known; the loss of the French, as usual, was very trifling. It was however confessed by the French themselves, that this victory had not decided the fate of Austria. The Archduke John was at the head of 80,000 troops, advancing to co-operate with his brother Charles.

The Emperor of Austria, it was reported, had returned to Vienna, from the Army.

We leave these reports to be digested by our readers. The translations from the Dutch papers will be considered more probable.

It was stated in a letter from France received at Amsterdam, that Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, was to return to America in the Mentor.

No further relaxation had taken place in the French decrees. The ship Virginia brings our dispatches for government, supposed to be in answer to those which went out in the Mentor to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 29th of April, to a respectable house in this city, says—"I have just time to inform you, that official accounts are just received of the defeat of the Austrians on the Danube: 25,000 killed, 10,000 prisoners, and 100 pieces of cannon taken by the French."

The President's Proclamation, announcing the restoration of intercourse, between this country and Great Britain was received at Fayal previous to the sailing of the Eagle. It was received most welcome.

TRANSLATIONS.

DRESDEN April 19.—We hear for the present, no other news from the armies, than that the Portuguese brig arrived at Madeira direct from Lisbon, in the remarkable short passage of 4 days, having left that place on the 12th.

DONAUWERTH, April 18.—His majesty the

emperor, at the moment of his arrival here, issued to his army the following proclamation:

Soldiers!—The victory of the confederacy is decided! The Austrian General seems to think, that on the flight of his army, we shall precipitately retreat, and leave our allies to his mercy—An eagle furrows me—Soldiers! You surround me! When the sovereign of Austria came to our shrine, you have seen him discharging vows of everlasting friendship. In three wars we have conquered. Austria is indebted to our noble confederation, and she has three times failed in her premises; and in the conquest which awaits us, let us march, that the enemy at the approach of our army, may acknowledge its conquerors.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

BACH, April 20.—I have the honor to inform your majesty, that during three days we have repulsed the enemy! your troops have distinguished themselves upon these occasions.

On the 21st April, the French envoy at the court of Sillengen made the following public.

"This moment the adjutant general of Neufchatel reports, that a great battle had been obtained yesterday by the Bavarian army, headed by his majesty and king, Napoleon having made 10 or 12 thousand prisoners, and the Austrian army is retreating. The fruits of this battle are many standards and cannon. A general bloody battle is expected."

LADWEGSBURG, April 28.—His majesty received yesterday by a Courier from the army, the confirmation of the victory obtained on the 26th inst.

P. S. This moment we have received the following intelligence:—

Official Bulletin.

"The Austrian army is, by the fire of heaven, struck for its ungrateful and faithless guilt—all their cordons are destroyed, more than 20 generals have been killed or wounded—one Archduke killed, and two wounded. We have more than 30,000 prisoners; we have taken many Standards, cannon ammunition and provisions. We are of opinion that the lot of war is decided as it was at Jena. The prince of Lichtenstein is mortally wounded."

We are informed that our government have declined to recognize Mr. de Viar as joint *Encargado de Negocios* with the Chevalier de Feranda, to which he had been appointed by the supreme central Junta, acting in the name of Ferdinand VII.

FURTHER TRANSLATIONS.

VIENNA, April 12.—It is expected that the Emperor will return here about the 20th of this month, from the army. The prince of Schwarzenburg, will leave his post as minister at the court of St. Petersburg, and take a command in the army.—One of our ministers at another court, is to be appointed in his place.

The English Charge de Affairs, Stewart, will wait here the arrival of an Ambassador from his country.

The advanced corps of the Austrian army, with which there are some battalions of militia, called free corps, are now commanded by the renowned Prince John of Lichtenstein, one of the richest noblemen at our Court.

In Boemia they are raising a free corps, amounting to about 10,000 men.

NUREMBERG, April 21.—Yesterday a detachment of Austrian light troops, commanded by Major Maager, entered this town, and were followed by riflemen of the fame nation. These troops are a part of the light Bohemian corps.

AUGSBURG, April 21.—The day before yesterday, a number of troops marched through here. The post from Munich, has not arrived since the Austrians took possession of that city. A strong cannonade was heard in the direction towards the borders of Donau. As yet we have no official account of the different skirmishes in a short time a decisive battle must take place.

The scene of the recent action, between France and Austria, was in Bavaria; in the neighborhood of Rohr, on the western or left side of the river Kamblach, about 10 miles directly east of Ulm, about the same distance west of Augsburg, and nine miles from Gunzburg, on the Danube. The town of Rohr is situated in a populous country, and its topography was familiar to the troops under Ney and Devoult, in the Ulm and Austerlitz campaign.

The Kamblach is but a small river, its whole course from its source in the heights which separate it from the valley of Kempen to its confluence with the Mindel near Kontzenburg, not exceeding 40 miles; at Kontzenburg it joins the Mindel, about 3 miles from the Danube; a river somewhat more capacious, which rises in the same mountains, is the Gunz, which runs nearly parallel with the Kamblach, at no place more than four or five miles apart; this river falls, after a course of about 54 miles into the Danube, at Gunzburg, about 15 miles below Ulm. The country in that neighborhood is well adapted to display military talents, and every species of troops may be brought into action; the country is particularly adapted to various and multiplied manoeuvres, presenting at every instant new positions.

[From the BOSTON CENTINEL, June 15.]

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Woodbury has arrived at Beverly from Cadiz, which he left the 21st April. He informs, that the French army was reported to be still laying about 18 leagues from Seville, attempting nothing; but waiting reinforcements: That accommodations had been ordered for the governing Junta at Cadiz, in case they should be compelled to quit Seville: That Joseph Bonaparte quitted Madrid for France, the 5th of April: That in Cadiz they discovered no disposition to give up the Patriot cause: That they represented their armies as numerous and strong; but that amidst the thousands of rumours, it was impossible exactly to ascertain the truth.

* Our accounts from France no otherwise corroborate this, than that Bonaparte had declared the Spaniards to be unworthy his brother as their king, and that he should treat Spain as a conquered province.

[From the N. Y. GAZETTE, June 14.]

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. O'Connor, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that on the 16th of May, a Portuguese brig arrived at Madeira direct from Lisbon, in the remarkable short passage of 4 days, having left that place on the 12th. This brig came out with dispatches,

but nothing more had transpired, than, that Libbon had been well fortified, and that the inhabitants were under no apprehensions of being disturbed by the entry of French troops. A vast number of gun-brigs and vessels of a light draught of water had been sent up the Tagus, to prevent the passage of the French army; which, with other defensive obstructions, rendered the place safe for the present.

"Since writing the above, a respectable merchant of this city handed us a letter of which the following is a copy:—It is from a correct source.

"MADEIRA, May 16, 1809.
"Sir,—By a vessel arrived from Lisbon yesterday in 3 days, we learn that they were all in the highest spirits, and hopes of their success—that Sir Arthur Wellesley had marched at the head of a brave army that were encamped at Porto—-they offered to capitulate, but Sir Arthur refused to come to their terms. Therefore, they have no other remedy left, but to surrender to Sir Arthur Wellesley's terms, as they had but three days provisions left. They will not meet with that lenity experienced at the battle of Vimera (or Cintra). The English armies of Sir Arthur and Gen. Beresford were received at Coimbra, and the other towns, with every demonstration of joy. Troops and warlike stores were constantly arriving from England."

Olympian Springs.
Every necessary arrangement being made, and the subscribers removed with their families; visitors to this first of watering places, are assured every attention and regard shall be had to the comfort and convenience of his company. The Warm and Cold Baths are in good order; close comfortable cabbins for rent, to those who are unwilling or unable to board with him. Excellent Pasturage and Grain separately for horses, not preferred at livery.

Cutb. Banks.
July 11, 1809.
N. B. Saddle and Gigg Horses for sale at the stable of the Kentucky Hotel.

To Sportmen.
THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

The first day's purse will be \$300, the heats 4 miles.
The second day's purse will be \$150, the heats 3 miles.
The third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days, the heats 2 miles.

The horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and to carry weights as follows:
Aged Horses, - - - - - 125 lbs.
6 years old, - - - - - 122
5 years old, - - - - - 114
4 years old, - - - - - 100
3 years old, - - - - - 86

The horses must be entered by name, with the secretary of the Club before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the day for which they are entered, or double at the polls. The riders are to be dressed in silk or satin jackets, and to wear caps.

John L. Martin, Sec.
Lexington Ky. July 11, 1809.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jessamine county on the 6th inst. one Negro Man, who calls himself Ben, and says he is the property of Richard E. Vernon, late of Virginia; he was on his way to Orleans with his master when he left him—Ben is very black, thin visage, about 22 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible and talkative, he had on a shirt and overalls of home spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat, lined with yellow flannel.

William McConnell, Jailor.
July 8, 1809.

To Rent
A HOUSE and LOT on Main Street, three doors below the corner of Main Cross Street; there is on the premises, besides the dwelling house and shop, a brick kitchen two stories high, a brick smoke house, two brick stables, suitably large for ten horses, a good garden and a well of water in the yard. Possession may be had by the fifteenth of August—For terms apply to

Wm. Huston.
Lexington July 8th, 1809.

STAYED from the subscriber in the month of June, a black yearling mare colt with a star in its face, tolerable well grown, neither docked nor branded, whoever will deliver the said colt, or secure it and give information so that I can get it shall be handsomely rewarded by

Jas. T. McCoun.
Fayette county, near Robt. A. Gatewood's, 2 miles and a half from Lexington.

Kentucky Hill.
THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the gentlemen of Kentucky and the public in general that he has returned to his old stand on the bank of the Monongahela, from the Fountain, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of Liquors, an attentive and obliging Offer and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public patronage.

Thos. Ferree.
Pittsburgh May 12th, 1809.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
STOLEN out of my pasture in Woodford county, Ky. on Wednesday night the 28th of June last, a Bay Horse, six years old, fifteen hands high, with a bald face, and his right eye what is called a glass eye, both hind feet and one fore foot white about half way to the knee, has a fear across his near shoulder, about the joint of the blade bone nine or ten inches long, shod before, walks and trots well and can pace but does it unwillingly. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, provided the thief is prosecuted to conviction, or five dollars for the horse only.

W. B. Blackburn.
July 10th, 1809.

The different editors in this state will be so good as to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to me in Woodford.

W. B. B.
Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be given to any person who can give information of a certain William Geo. Bray, a native of Great Britain by trade a Tanner and Currier, who defected the Ohio from Pittsburgh, last spring, and is supposed to be in some part of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, on application to me in Cincinnati.

John O'Ferrall.
June 16th, 1809.

Madison county, Ga.
Taken up by Samuel Kelley, living on the Kentucky river, below the Mouth of Drowning creek, one Bay Mare, a narrow blaze in her face, about fourteen hands and a half high, shod before, about twelve or thirteen years old, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one Bay yearling filly with a blaze face and snip, all four feet white; appraised to 20 dollars.

Nathan Lipscomb.
May 25th 1809.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 11.

Congress adjourned on the 28th ultimo. As our papers are only to the 26th, we are uninforming as to what was done on the last days of the session. Mr. Randolph's resolution for a vote of thanks to the president, we presume still lies on the table.

Mr. John Glover is appointed keeper of the penitentiary house, in the place of capt. Samuel Taylor, resigned; and Mr. Moses O. Bledsoe takes the place of Mr. Glover as agent.

The Insurance company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the 6 months ending on the 30th June—and the State bank a dividend of 3 per cent.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Lexington celebrated the anniversary of American Independence with their accustomed enthusiasm. The day was ushered in by the discharge of seventeen cannon. At eight o'clock, the Lexington troop of cavalry, commanded by captain Telford,

the company of light infantry, commanded by captain Bodley, and an uniform company of infantry of the line, commanded by captain Hart, paraded on the public square, & marched about a mile out of town, for the purpose of escorting in the Governor, who had previously accepted of an invitation to spend the day with his fellow citizens of Lexington. Having performed this duty, the troops were dismissed until 12 o'clock; when they again paraded on the public square, joined by captain Hudson's company of riflemen, the whole commanded by Col. George Trotter & Maj. John Wyatt, whence they marched out, together with the large

company of citizens, to Mr. Maxwell's spring, for the purpose of partaking of a dinner prepared for the occasion, by Mr. Coons. Gen. Robert Todd was appointed President, and Capt. John Fowler Vice-President. Previous to taking their seats at the table, the company were addressed in a short speech, by J. H. Davies, esq. whose observations were confined to the events which produced the present festival, without any remarks on party politics. After dinner, the subdued toasts were drunk, accompanied by a discharge of small arms, and repeated bursts of applause. The military and the citizens then marched into town in the most perfect good order; and the different companies having fired a feu de joie, in honour of the day, were dismissed. At night there was an elegant ball at the Kentucky Hotel, attended by a brilliant collection of the Lexington Fair, who appeared to vie with the gentlemen in their exertions to do honour to this auspicious day. We cannot close this article without doing justice to Capt. Banks, by noticing the very handsome manner in which he provided the entertainment of the evening.

It gave us pleasure on this occasion to observe a considerable number of our citizens clad in domestic manufactures.

Several public and private entertainments were given in the neighbourhood.

1. The day—a jubilee—now—henceforth—and evermore.
2. The heroes of the revolution—3 cheers.
3. The memory of George Washington—brave and marble will decay; but his fame, adding in proud transmission to future ages, shall endure forever—3 cheers.
4. The memory of Benjamin Franklin—3 cheers.
5. Thomas Jefferson—whether surrounded by the glitter of office, or reposeing in the shades of retirement, he will live in the hearts of his countrymen whilst gratitude exists, or whilst patriotism is admired—6 cheers.
6. The president of the United States—3 cheers.
7. The new administration—The wisdom to perceive, and the firmness to support the true interests of the nation.
8. The Congress of the United States—may the frowings of party animosity, and the bickerings of disappointed ambition, give way to the genuine impulse of patriotism—3 cheers.
9. The judiciary of the U. S.—not as it is, but as it ought to be—uninfluenced by party, a shield to good men, and a terror to evil doers—no longer the refuge of traitors or embargo breakers—3 cheers.
10. Benjamin Howard and the Representatives in Congress who opposed the repeal of the embargo act—they deserve the thanks of their country—6 cheers.
11. The plough—the spindle and the loom—what the sword of the revolution achieved, it remains for them to perpetuate—national independence—9 cheers.
12. Agriculture—Manufactures—Commerce—whilst we cherish the latter, let us not forget its subservient relation to the two former—3 cheers.
13. The militia—no longer a shadow for demagogues to prate about, but a substantial and real army of freemen—ready to face for their enemies or subdue domestic treason—9 cheers.
14. John Adams—That true and genuine love of country which upon the altar of the nation's weal, surrenders the erratic opinions of faction—3 cheers.
15. French decrees and British orders of council—The American who would submit to either, deserves a halter—9 cheers.
16. Our fellow citizens, prisoners on board British ships of war—whilst Congress are waiting days in debating on modes of relief for those captured in Miranda's illegal expedition—why are the thousands impressed and enslaved by Britain, totally forgotten?—3 cheers.
17. The American fair—3 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.
By the President. (Gov. Scott having retired)—His excellency Governor Charles Scott, the revolutionary soldier and patriot, and the active defender of the west.

By the Vice President. The tenth of June—The late British orders in council do

not lead us to expect an honourable fulfilment upon the part of that government with the United States.

By Jesse Eldredge. The 20th of August '94—the close of the Indian war, and the era of our state's prosperity.

By J. P. Wagon jr. May the American Eagle triumph over the Eagle of France and the British Lion.

By Saml. Vampelt. Friendship, the order of the day.

By John Eads. May the sons of liberty be welded in union, and hang to their constitution, as a chain to the first link.

By W. T. Barry. John Pope, our Senator in Congress.

By John Starks. Henry Clay, our next Senator in Congress—6 cheers.

By Joseph Robb. The memory of the late General Wayne—5 cheers.

By Danl. Bradford. (the president having retired) Genl. Robert Todd, the president of the day—The soldier, the patriot, and the honest man—5 cheers.

By T. T. Barr. (the vice president having retired) The vice president of the day—John Fowler—the steady politician, and the man of the people—5 cheers.

By John Wyatt. The tenth of June—the new orders in council as bad as the old—3 cheers.

By W. W. Worley. Thomas Jefferson—His enemies are the enemies of our republican institutions—6 cheers.

By John Wyatt. John Maxwell, a soldier of the revolution, and an early adventurer to this country—whose ground is consecrated to liberty and independence—6 cheers.

By J. L. McCough Wm. B. Giles.

By G. R. Tompkins. Henry Clay, the Kentucky orator, patriot and philanthropist—6 cheers.

WINCHESTER, 4th July, 1809.
SIR,—This day being the anniversary of our independence, C. plain Martin's company of foot and Captain Halliard's Troop of Horse, together with a number of citizens of this town and its vicinity, dined together at Liberty Grove, where they had an excellent dinner prepared by Captain Martin, when they chose T. Irvin president, and captain Collins, vice president. The following and inclosed Toasts were drank. Should you think proper, you may publish them.

ONE OF YOUR CUSTOMERS.
N. B. The next evening, they had an elegant ball at Mr. Elmer's, which was graced by the presence of 60 Ladies.

TOASTS.
1. The day we celebrate, may it be handed down to fathers to their sons with joy, to the end of time.
2. The president of the United States, a worthy Republican, who will, we hope, oblige tyrants, to do justice to the United States.
3. Our late president Jefferson, may his highly merited services be remembered with gratitude, and may those who calumniate him, be troubled with a guilty conscience.
4. The memory of Genl. Washington, the saviour of his country.
5. The memory of Doctor Franklin.
6. The memory of the Whigs of '76, who supported and fell in support of the Liberty of America.
7. Friendship without interest, and Irish hospitality without deceit.
8. The mechanics of the United States, may their manufactures meet with encouragement, and excel those of Europe.
9. May the agricultural and mercantile interest be linked together.
10. May the Pickeringites, who would disorganize or violate the laws of the United States, be converted, or choked with good hemp cordage.
11. Arts and Sciences, may they flourish in all parts of the world, and may tyranny, superstition and idolatry, vanish like a vapor.
12. Govr. Charles Scott, a brave soldier, who supported the liberty of his country, from the year '76, until the present time—his merits well of his country.
13. May the single be married, and the married happy.
14. May virtue in all ranks be supported and encouraged, and vice discouraged and punished.
15. Unanimity to our councils in Congress and may the Yankee and other Tories in America, speedily have a passage over the river Styx.
16. The army of the Union, may they when called into action follow the example of our Fathers of 1776.
17. The navy of the United States, if ample satisfaction is not made by Britain for the insult on the Chesapeake, our brave tars we hope will follow the example of Paul Jones.

COMMUNICATED.
On the fourth of July, 1809, a respectable portion of the inhabitants of Jessamine county, convened at Nicholasville, to celebrate the day of their independence, and as a testimony of their gratitude to the companies of Riflemen, commanded by Captains Richard Hightower and James C. Price, who volunteered their services in defence of their country's rights and honour, under the late requisition of the President.

The company repaired to a table sumptuously furnished, where an appropriate address was delivered to them by Samuel H. Woodford. Colonel Joseph Crockett was unanimously chosen president, and Archibald Logan vice president, and the following toasts were drank, accompanied with the plaudits of the people.

1. The day we celebrate—may its remembrance be cherished by every American.
2. The memory of General George Washington—the Hero of America, the Father of his Country, and Friend of Liberty.
3. Benjamin Franklin—the boast of America: a character without blemish.
4. Thomas Jefferson—the sage and patriot, an ornament to human nature—judge of the tree by its fruit.
5. The President of the United States—we hope he will do his duty without a vote of approbation.
6. The Union—our political ark.
7. The embargo—Congress were dignified in its adoption, pusillanimous in its repeal.
8. The American flag—why is it lowered when it meets an Englishman?
9. The rights of neutrals—Open hostility preferred to war in disguise.
10. The Volunteers of America—their patriotism and promptitude to defend their rights deserves the gratitude of their country.

11. Gen. Charles Scott—an old revolutionary soldier, a friend to his country.

12. The Militia of the United States—we rely upon their valour and patriotism to arm them, and we defy the powers of the world.

13. Unanimity and moderation in our councils, with a mutual toleration of opinion.

14. The U. States of America, individually and collectively—may the limits of their powers be sacredly observed.

15. The liberty of speech, and of the press—may they ever remain unimpaired.

16. Domestic manufactures—may they meet the patronage of our government.

17. The high seas; national property—a coalition of the world against that power who would assume the right of exclusive enjoyment.

18. Peace with all nations—Death in preference to dishonor.

19. The American fair—the cement of society—may they ever emulate each other in domestic manufactures.

Volunteer by Archibald Logan.
The volunteers of Kentucky, nerve to their arms, courage to their hearts, and fortitude to their souls, when they contend for the rights of man.

On Tuesday last, a number of gentlemen and ladies almost entirely clad in beautiful homespun, collected at the Cave Spring, near Versailles, to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. A light more desirable has never been seen amongst us, each seemed to vie with the other in their uniform. About 1 o'clock the company sat down to a bountiful repast. Capt. S. P. Menzies, President, and Dr. L. Marshall, Vice President. After which the following toasts were drank with great enthusiastic zeal, and the company retired to a ball at Capt. Bohannon's.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. Gen. George Washington, the hero of '76; may his transcendent virtues never be forgotten.
3. Gen. Nathaniel Green: the patriot of '76; second to no man but Gen. Washington.

4. The heroes of '76 who fought for their country's liberty and salvation, may their names stand as moments of American valor and patriotism.

5. Thomas Jefferson, our ex-president, wife and magnanimous, may his impartial administration be an example to his successors, and his republican principles emulated by every heart.

6. James Madison, President of the United States; the worthy successor of Thomas Jefferson.

7. Benjamin Franklin; our admired philosopher and philanthropist.

8. Destructive fury to tyranny! may the bonds of despotism be rent asunder and the freedom of the seas sustained throughout the world.

9. The Congress of the United States of America, wife and deliberate: may party spirit be annihilated, and one mind direct their councils.

10. The commonwealth of Kentucky: may time be unable to tarnish the purity of its composition.

11. Agriculture: may a liberal price for our staple commodity by the aid of the general government, produce a sufficiency for our consumption, without the aid of Russia.

12. Manufactures of Kentucky: the main spring of national wealth and independence; stimulated by the general government to risk their fortunes in such establishments, may they not be abandoned?

13. Kentucky homespun: may its appearance this day, produce its desired effect until we shall become truly independent of foreign clothing.

14. Governor Charles Scott; intrepid and undaunted in the field: may his reputation as our chief magistrate descend unfaded to posterity.

15. The union of the states, the grand palladium of our liberties; whilst possessing that, we shall be impregnable to foreign or domestic usurpations.

16. The liberty of the press, without improper restrictions or licentiousness.

17. The spirit of '76: its busy among the people, we feel its influence.

18. The American Fair; venerated for their beauty and virtues, may they be as much so for their domestic economy and industry.

From the Aurora.
When we published, about two years ago in numbers, *Politics for Farmers*, many of our readers were disposed to question the extent to which we represented the corruption of the British government to have arrived: if there are any whose scepticism has not been removed in the interim, their doubts must vanish on reading the debates in parliament, which we have extracted from our London papers.

The condition of the British government and people affords an invaluable admonition to the people of America; they ought never to overlook such facts as are from time to time furnished, without making a comparison with their own happy condition, under a free representative government.

The king of England can scarcely be deemed an entity.

The heir apparent has lived for fourteen years in open and avowed adultery, and has been published by tradesmen who had credited him, as a sort of swindler.

The duke of York has been convicted of supporting himself and his mistress, in a state of adultery, by a corrupt sale of his official patronage.

The duke of Clarence has been openly charged before a committee of the house of commons, with exerting his and his mother's (the queen's) influence to obtain writerships in India, for those who would pay the highest price to his mistress.

The same duke has lived for years, in open connection with Mrs. Jordan, the actress, and his entertainments have been graced by the presence of bishops & peers and even a lord chancellor.

The London Times, of April 17 or 18, announces that the grand jury of Middlesex had found a bill, the day before, against another royal duke, for attempting to commit a rape, in the house of a gentleman, who entertained him as a guest.

So much for the royal family: the nobility and gentry faithfully follow their example; in short, they have all the vices, without any of the blemishes, wit or taste, of the court of Louis XIV. which were so admired in the eyes of Edmund Burke; diminished half the deformity of vice.

The clergy dabble in corruption, from the bishop to the curate, and it is no uncommon thing for these reverend gentlemen to pay their *devoirs*, and assist at the orgies of the royal dukes and their mistresses.

The officers in the courts of law are matters of sale and barter, and the judges are the principal partakers of the spoil.

The ministry are not half exposed as yet: Castlereagh has confessed his corruption, and the chancellor of the exchequer pleads usage in his excuse: the "joker of jokers," Mr. Canning, acknowledged the culpability of his friend, in the debate, and yet voted that he was innocent: seats in parliament were so much a matter of sale, that a majority of 47 declared Castlereagh innocent of the crime he had himself confessed, and which had not once been denied in debate.

This is the "stupendous fabric" for which every man in England is compelled to pay about 60 dollars out of every hundred per annum—this is the system which makes every tenth man an informer or dependent upon government, and keeps four millions of people in a state of greater wretchedness than the slaves of Jamaica.

The abhorrence, that the honest yeomanry have almost every where publicly expressed, at the recent disclosure of such enormous abuses, can have no other effect than to shew, that, under a better government, the English people would contribute as much to the happiness of the universe, as they are now compelled to promote universal discord and devastation: a large portion of the people are virtuous and intelligent; but a standing army of half a million of men, a corrupt judiciary, a host of informers, and unlimited means of corruption, are too powerful to be checked, much less overcome.

But the supreme point of perfection in the British system is to be found in these two facts:

The pursuit and detection of corruption has been checked, by the discovery that if it was carried the whole way—it would reach Windsor palace, and the bureaux of the king and queen.

The contrast to this fact is that they are allowed to be the most religious king and queen in Europe—and carry their love for the church to such a height, that while they are picking the pockets of the people, their constant cry is—No POPERY!

We are requested to state, that there is every probability of the report of an infurrection in Jamaica being unfounded. Letters from Jamaica as late as May 18, are silent on the subject. The report at St. Barts, probably grew out of the circumstance of some blacks being executed at Kingston, for conspiring to inflame their calls. Phil Ga.

NOTICE.
The Share-Holders in the Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Company are requested to meet at the house of Wm. Bledsoe, to-morrow evening the 12th inst. at 6 o'clock. By order of the President and Directors.

John Bradford P. es.
July 11th, 1809.

Paving
The subscribers will receive proposals at the Kentucky Hotel on Saturday the 22nd inst. at twelve o'clock, from any person disposed to undertake the paving of that portion of Upper Street, lying between Main Street and Short Street, and that portion of Short Street lying between Upper and Market Streets. For one moiety of the work, the county court will provide payment on the laying of their next levy; and for the residue the several proprietors, whose lots front the ground contemplated to be paved, will be responsible.

John Bradford, } Commissioners
Richard Higgins, } for the county.
H. Clay, in behalf of the individual proprietors.

July 10, 1809.

BLUE DYING
Next door to Patterson Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.

Hugh Crawford
For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair. H. C.
Lexington, April 29, 1809.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS
MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishel & Galtman, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A laborer respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice. 1m

Taken up by William Gorton, near the Crofs Plains, Fayette county, one Sorrel Colt, two years old, a small star in the forehead, the near fore foot and off hind foot white, no brand; appraised to £ 4 10s. before me this 6th day of May, 1809.

Wm. Gorton.

Taken up by Alexander McClure, Wm. d-ford county, four miles from the court house, on the waters of Green's creek, one bright Bay Mare, 14 1-2 hands high, six or seven years old, low in flesh, appraised to 35 dollars, before me this 4th day of May 1809.

H. W. Jones.

Taken up by Larkin Gatewood, a Bay Mare, 14 1-2 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the left shoulder L. B. her left hind foot white; appraised to 30 dollars, before me. Given under my hand,

John Parkers.

Grand Lodge.

THE members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lexington, on Wednesday 30th August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M. D. A. Bradford, Gr. Secty. Lexington, July 4, 1899.

Notice.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's. Joseph Crockett, Supervisor. Lexington, July 1, 1899.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Woodford Circuit, set. June Term, 1899. William Shepherd, complt. agt. John O'Bannon & Elias Lang. In Chancery. ham, defendants.

The defendant Elias Langham not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste, John M. Kinney, jr. Clk.

GENTLEMEN who have availed themselves of becoming subscribers to my late publication, are earnestly requested once more to call for their books; or, at least, to pay the amount of their subscription; or I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of making known to the public the names of those who have neglected the many invitations. Who is the man that will forfeit his honor for 75 cents, and make my life a sacrifice. The books can be had at my house, or at Mr. Bradford's printing office, and all the different towns in the state. John R. Shaw, Lexington.

WANTED.

TWO or three APPRENTICES to the Blacksmith business, who can come well recommended. John Fads. Lexington, 3d July, 1899.

A Miller Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a MILLER. To a man who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, they will give generous wages. Application to be made at their mill, on South Elk River, nine miles from Frankfort. They also offer for sale a large COPPER BOILER, nearly new, at a reduced price. Patrick & Wier. Woodford, 30th June, 1899.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one-half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will show the land. And for further particulars, apply to Thomas Hughes. Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1899.

For Sale.

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on a short credit, with approved notes in town. Enquire at this office.

Valuable Property For Sale.

LEWIS SANDERS offers for sale the following VALUABLE PROPERTY. The Bree Building (with the L.S. attached to the same back to Short street) at present occupied by himself and the Lexington Branch Bank, to be sold together or separately.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. Jas. Wier, and part of the lot on which is Mr. Owens's store, being twenty-eight feet front on Main street, back eighty feet to an alley ten feet wide from Mill street.

A building Lot adjoining the above, being the balance of the lot on which is Owens's store and the house occupied by Mr. Kelly, making twenty-eight feet front on Main street and eighty feet back to alley from Mill street.

The corner lot occupied by E. W. Craig, twenty-three feet on Main street, and eighty feet on Mill street.

A lot of twenty-one feet on Mill street, corner of the alley, back 70 feet to an alley.

A lot adjoining the above, twenty-one feet on Mill street, back twenty feet to an alley.

And one other lot adjoining the last same size. To be sold at reasonable prices for one fourth of the purchase money in hand—balance in one, two and three years, well secured to near interest. Kentucky Bank Stock will be taken in part. Lexington, 20th June, 1899.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children. Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old. My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to Saml. H. Woodson, Jessamine county, 8th May, 1899.

WELL DIGGING.

We do certify that Mr. Jesse Calloway has worked for us as a Well-Digger, and we do not hesitate to say we are satisfied of his good disposition, willingness to oblige, that he is sober, industrious, and that he understands the business of Well-Digging extremely well, and is punctual in his engagements. Given under our hands this 14th day of September, 1899.

Care L. Carke, H. T. Loe, L. A. West, Wm. N. Lane, John A. Miller, David Dugge, Isaac Miller, Madox Fisher, James Coleman, James Finley, Robert H. Jones, T. Wigglesworth, Samuel Van Pelt, James Bl. the, Henry B. H., Ben. Groves, George Stapleton, W. B. Blackburn, Jacob Hudson, Mathew Elder.

I do certify that to my personal knowledge, in the line of his profession as a Well-Digger, Jesse Calloway to be completely master of his business. Given under my hand this 22nd day of May, 1899.

Jesse Calloway lives at the forks of the Leestown and Frankfort roads. June 13, 1899.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water streets; where he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Gates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings. Saws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business. Thomas Studna. 1899.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF LEE AND SON'S PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY SCOTT, TROTTER & CO. LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges. This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills. Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore. Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions; to relieve and amend the appetite; produce a fresh peristalsis, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a nose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, nervous sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstructed Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. To persons who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough. This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard. A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chilblains and Sprains, Blisters, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c. Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury or any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermit-tent Fever.

Persian Lotion, celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetter, and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water, an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eye, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster, Damask Lip Salve, Restorative Powder, for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and never-failing cure for Venereal complaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

With the Medicine is given a Bill of Directions, and on the outside wrapper, the signature of "R. Lee and Son," if particular attention is not paid to the signature, it is probable that disappointment will be the consequence.

At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, July 3, 1899.

WHEREAS there are many obstructions in the streets of Lexington, not provided against by the by-laws of said town. Therefore, Be it ordained, That any person or persons shoeing or removing of horses' shoes, or making, mending, repairing or ironing wagons, carriages or carts, in any of the streets established by law, or obstructing them by any materials or occupation whatever, not permitted by the by-laws, shall forfeit and pay two dollars, for every offence, one half for the repairing of the streets of the town, and the other half for the collector of the town tax, whose duty it shall be to prosecute offenders.

EDWARD WEST, Chm. (A copy.) Teste, F. BRADFORD, Jr. Clk. P. T.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the subscriber, adjoining the town of Cynthiana, Harrison county, the 18th May last, a bay horse, fifteen hands and upwards high, three years old last spring, branded L S on the near shoulder, Roman nose, and a star in the forehead as well as I remember, one hind foot white, dock rather short, slim made. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by Henry D. Libert. Harrison county, Ky. July 4th, 1899.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Washington, Ap. 27, 1899. ORDERS.

Officers of the army who are on furlough, or absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves without delay to the Adjutant and Inspector of the army, Major Nicoll, at the City of Washington; stating on what authority he is absent, and the period for which their furloughs were given; and all officers who shall hereafter be absent from their respective corps or stations, will report themselves monthly as herein directed.

By order of the Secretary of War. A. T. Nicoll, Adj. & Insp'r.

Those printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the tenth Congress of the United States, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and transmit their account to the accountant of the War Department for settlement.

Woodford County, Set. June 6th, 1899. Appraised a horse taken up by Charles Buck, a bay, about 13 hands high, five years old, the near hind foot white, no brands perceivable, with a bell and leather collar; appraised to 43 dollars. Henry Watkins, jr.

Clarke County, Set. Take-up by Hubbard Taylor, living about 13 miles east of Lexington, on the Winchester road, a Bay mare, about 14 hands and a half inch high, about 6 years old, small white spots on both sides of her neck, has something like a brand on the near shoulder, but not legible, has black legs, and small star in her forehead; appraised to \$35. Dillard Collins. 28th June, 1899.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 30th June 1899, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A Adam Angus
B Hannah Branson
James Brook
John Butler
James Beckinridge
Archibald Barr
Samuel Baker
David Bealart
John Betty
George Berry
Fielding Birdwell
Will. Boles
John Brown Esq. 3
C Thomas Champion
Arthur Campbell Esq.
Will. Clarke.
Eli Cleveland 2
Wm. Conitt
D Martha H. Carter
John Crumbaugh
Samuel Grosbe
William Clubb
Alexr. Crawford
Leonard Cheary
Dr. Arthur Campbell
Gemma Collins
Robt. Crockett
Susan Crothers

Cornelius Conrod
Amos Conroy
Henry Colthistle
John Cary
Moses Carey
Alma Criffale
Lewis Cushman
James Clark
Joseph Carlinan
Rev. Leroy Cole
Clerk of Fayette Cir-cuit
Jacob Creath
Dina Carpenter
Robert Cunningham
James Claybrook
M. Dewees
Benjamin De la
Eliza Davenport
J. H. Daviss
John Dawson fen.
Benjamin Elliott
Nathl. Efler
Simon Frost
Joseph Fredeen
Ensign H. Gilham
Stephen Geller
Lettitia P. Grayson
George G. y
John Gipton
Elsa Hagours & Mr. Robt. Humble
John Harris
John H. Gbee
Richd. Hickman
Robt. Hill
Robt. Hutton
John Hays
James Hagan
Benj. Hooke
Mrs. Ellen Hansford
Moses Hicks
Rachael Harris
Will. Higgins
Hamilton Jenkins
Will. Jones Esq.
Suttan Maacke
Francis Kirtley
Jane Luckie
Hannah Lay
James Lemon
Rebecca Lemon
Simon Laughlin
Roger Laughlin
John Lowrey
William Marshall
Nathl. Morrison
John M. Millan
Lewis Mayhall
Andrew Miller
Alex. Mahan
Alex. M. Mary
Hac M. Isaac
Charles Mayerback
Alexr. Merrell
Philip Mefford
Walter W. New
David Nutter
Levy Outhen
Saml. R. Overton
Henry Purviance
James Parfith
Nathl. S. Porter
Will. B. Price
Ephraim Quimby
Stephen H. Reed
William Roule
Joel Ryan
Ninian Riley
Mary Rule
Edward Reynolds
Reed & Davidson
Alexr. Smith
John Sale
Anther Scott
W. L. Sonntag jr.
Archd. Stuart
Thomas Scott
John R. Shaw
R. J. Turnbull
Hubbard Taylor
Will. G. Taylor
James Trimble
David Torrence
Eunice Wingate
Caleb B. Wallace
Michael Weaver
Jonathan Wilson
Matthew Williams
Joseph West
Enoch Wingfield
John Ware
James Wood
John Jordan, jr. P. M.

Andrew Dinwoodde
Wm. Dawden
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